

N° 418.

NORVÈGE ET PORTUGAL

Echange de notes contenant une
Déclaration au sujet des relations
commerciales et maritimes entre les
deux pays. Lisbonne, le 11 avril
1923.

NORWAY AND PORTUGAL

Exchange of Notes containing a
Declaration concerning commercial
and maritime relations between the
two countries. Lisbon, April 11,
1923.

TEXTE PORTUGAIS. — PORTUGUESE TEXT.

No. 418. — TROCA DE NOTAS ENTRE O GOVERNO NORUEGÜES E O GOVERNO PORTUGÜES, CONTENDO UMA DECLARAÇÃO¹ À CERCA DAS RELAÇÕES COMERCIAES E MARITIMAS ENTRE OS DOIS PAIZES. LISBÔA. 11 DE ABRIL DE 1923.

*French and Portuguese official text communicated by the Norwegian Minister for Foreign Affairs.
The registration of this declaration took place May 9, 1923.*

MINISTÉRIO DOS NEGOCIOS ESTRANGEIROS.

DIRECÇÃO GERAL DOS NEGOCIOS
COMERCIAIS E CONSULARES.

I^a REPARTIÇÃO

Processo N^o 467/23.

O abaixo assinado, Ministro dos Negocios Estrangeiros da Republica Portuguêsa, tem a honra de declarar ao Senhor Encarregado de Negocios da Noruega o seguinte :

Artigo 1.

O Governo Português applicará á importação, em Portugal e ilhas adjacentes, das mercadorias norueguêsas em geral a tarifa minima da pauta aduaneira portuguêsa que em qualquer tempo estiver em vigor e ás mercadorias norueguêsas enumeradas na tabela B anexa á presente declaração o tratamento da nação mais favorecida.

O Governo Norueguês applicará ás mercadorias originarias e procedentes de Portugal, ilhas adjacentes e colonias a tarifa minima da pauta aduaneira norueguêsa que em qualquer tempo estiver em vigor e ás mercadorias portuguêsas enumeradas na lista A anexa á presente declaração o tratamento da nação mais favorecida.

Artigo 2.

O Governo Norueguês compromete-se, durante a vigencia da presente declaração, a permitir a importação em cascos ou em garrafas, assim como o transporte e venda dentro do pais, dos vinhos portuguêses espumosos e outros, de gradação alcoolica igual ou inferior a 21 graus sem limitar o seu consumo desde que se trate de vinhos puros unicamente produzidos pela fermentação do sumo de uvas frescas e que de nenhuma forma tenham sido adicionados de alcool.

¹ This declaration came into force on April 16, 1923.

¹ TRADUCTION. — TRANSLATION.

No. 418. — EXCHANGE OF NOTES BETWEEN THE NORWEGIAN AND PORTUGUESE GOVERNMENTS CONTAINING A DECLARATION CONCERNING COMMERCIAL AND MARITIME RELATIONS BETWEEN THEIR TWO COUNTRIES. LISBON, APRIL 11, 1923.

The undersigned Chargé d'Affaires of Norway, duly authorised by his Government, has the honour to make the following Declaration to His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Portuguese Republic :

Article 1.

The Portuguese Government will apply to Norwegian goods in general on importation into Portugal and the adjacent islands, the minimum current rates of the Portuguese Customs tariffs, and will extend most-favoured-nation treatment to the Norwegian goods enumerated in List B attached to the present declaration.

The Norwegian Government will apply to goods originating in and coming from Portugal and the adjacent islands, and from the Portuguese colonies, the minimum current rates of the Norwegian Customs tariffs and will apply most-favoured-nation treatment to the Portuguese goods enumerated in List A attached to the present Declaration.

Article 2.

The Norwegian Government undertakes to allow, during the period of validity of the present Declaration, the importation in casks or bottles and the transport and sale within Norwegian territory of Portuguese wines and sparkling wines of an alcoholic strength equal to or less than 21 degrees without limiting the consumption of such wines, provided that the wines are pure and are produced solely from the fermentation of the juice of fresh grapes and that no alcohol has been added to them whatever.

Commercial travellers or traders travelling in Norway on behalf of a Portuguese firm may collect orders with or without samples (but may not hawk goods) from any person or commercial undertaking engaged in the wholesale or retail wine trade.

The Norwegian Government undertakes to accord in the case of Portuguese wines of an alcoholic strength equal to or less than 21 degrees treatment as favourable in every respect as that which will in the future be accorded to products of the same alcoholic strength imported from any other country : and further, as regards transport, sale and consumption, to accord the most favourable treatment applied, or which may be applied, either to products of the same alcoholic strength coming from countries other than Portugal, or to beverages produced in Norway of the same alcoholic strength as the wines and sparkling wines of Portugal.

Whatever regime may be adopted in Norway for the importation, sale, transport and consumption of the wines and sparkling wines referred to above, the Norwegian Government undertakes

¹ Traduit par le Secrétariat de la Société des Nations.

¹ Translated by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.

to allow private persons, restaurant keepers and wine merchants to import and transport for their own consumption or for trade purposes all Portuguese wines and sparkling wines referred to above without restriction of quantity.

These guarantees given by the Norwegian Government shall overrule any local regulations which may conflict with them.

Article 3.

Whatever regime may be adopted in Norway for the importation, production, sale, transport and consumption of wines containing more than 14 and up to and including 21 degrees of alcohol, the Norwegian Government undertakes to allow, during the period of validity of the present Declaration, the importation, transport and sale within Norwegian territory of Port and Madeira wines of more than 14 and up to and including 21 degrees of alcohol.

Whatever regime may be adopted in Norway for the importation of wines of more than 14 degrees and up to and including 21 degrees of alcohol, the Norwegian Government guarantees that any persons or commercial undertakings authorised to sell Port and Madeira wines to the public shall always have the right to claim that products coming from the Portuguese houses designated by them shall be allowed to be delivered.

Article 4.

The Norwegian Government undertakes not to establish in respect of the products referred to in Articles 2 and 3 any special prohibitions or duties or additional charges which might hinder the importation of those products.

It is understood that the Norwegian Wine Monopoly shall not be authorised to levy in respect of the business transacted by the Monopoly any charges other than those required for the recovery of expenses incurred plus a fair trade profit.

It is further understood that agents or traders travelling on behalf of Portuguese firms and (subject to the same conditions as those provided for in respect of all traders and agents) local agents of those Portuguese firms shall in no case be prevented from importing into Norway such samples as are necessary, provided that the samples have been sent by the Portuguese producers or traders to those agents, traders or local agents in question.

Article 5.

The provisions of the present Declaration shall not apply to the special privileges which Norway has granted or may grant to her contiguous neighbours or to Denmark or Iceland, nor shall they apply to those which Portugal has granted or may grant to Brazil or Spain.

Article 6.

The Norwegian Government recognises that the trade appellations of "Port" and "Madeira" wines belong exclusively to the wines produced respectively in the Portuguese regions of the Douro and the Island of Madeira, and it undertakes not to permit wines with the above-named appellations to be imported or offered for sale within its territory if they have come from elsewhere than the above-mentioned Portuguese regions, and if they have been exported through the ports of Oporto and Funchal without certificates of origin issued by the competent Portuguese authorities. It shall therefore be forbidden to import or offer for sale, on Norwegian territory, under the appellation "Port" or "Madeira" ("Oporto", "Port wine", "Port", "Madeira", "Madeira wine", or combinations of similar names) wines which come from places other than the two Portuguese regions in question.

These provisions shall apply even though the indication of the regional appellation is accompanied by the name of the real place of origin or by such expressions as "type", "character", "kind", or any other expression of a similar nature.

The Norwegian Government undertakes to enforce upon the Norwegian Wine Monopoly the strict observation of the provisions of the present Article.

Article 7.

During the period of validity of the present Declaration the Norwegian Government shall grant most-favoured-nation treatment to Portuguese vessels. The Portuguese Government shall in return grant Norwegian vessels in Portuguese ports and the ports of the adjacent islands of Madeira, Porto Santo, and the Azores a reduction of 25% on the charges imposed by the Maritime Trade Tax at present in force, or on such charges as may subsequently be substituted therefor, and shall also grant most-favoured-nation treatment in the Portuguese colonies.

Article 8.

The present Declaration shall come into force five days after signature. It shall remain valid for one year as from the date of its coming into force. Unless denounced three months before the expiration of this period it shall be extended by tacit consent until the end of a period of three months as from the date upon which one of the two Governments shall have denounced it.

If the Government of one of the two countries decides to take measures specially affecting the consumption of or trade in products which particularly concern the exports of the other, it shall give notice one month in advance to the other Government, which, during that period, may make any observations it considers necessary. If no agreement has been reached before the end of that period, either Government shall have the power of denouncing the present Declaration which (in that case) shall end two months after the application of the measure which gave rise to the dispute.

Goods despatched from one of the two countries before the date when the present declaration ceases to have effect, and received in the other country within 15 days after that date, shall enjoy the advantages of the Declaration.

In faith whereof the undersigned, the Norwegian Chargé d'Affaires, has signed the present Declaration and has exchanged it for one of like tenour signed on the same day by His Excellency the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Portuguese Republic.

Done at Lisbon, April 11, 1923.

(Signed) DOMINGOS LEITE PEREIRA.

(Signed) FINN KOREN.

LIST A.

Raw cotton.
Embroidery and lace.
Preserved fish.
Fish of unspecified kinds, salted, smoked or pickled.
Oil-cakes.
Carob-beans.
Fresh oranges and lemons.
Fresh grapes.
Fresh bananas.
Fresh apples.
Fresh pineapples.

Fresh and dried figs.
Raisins.
Chestnuts and Spanish horse-chestnuts.
Almonds.
Bottled, preserved or crystallized fruit.
Oil seeds of unspecified kinds.
Glass-ware.
Preserved vegetables in tins or bottles.
Ground-nuts.
Raw rubber.
Resin.
Rubber goods.
Electro-ceramic products, including metallised porcelain.
Earthenware and china.
Coffee.
Cocoa beans.
Raw cork.
Corks.
Cork discs.
Cork boards.
Cork squares.
Gold and silver jewellery.
Nuts.
Walnuts.
Coco-nuts.
Palm-oil.
Ground-nut-oil.
Oil of turpentine.
Cheeses.
Raw and refined salt.
Sweetmeats.
Sparkling wines in bottles.
Leather and raw hides.
Raw and refined sugar.
Wines containing not more than 21% of alcohol in casks and bottles.
Raw or prepared wax.
Cork waste.
Cork dust.

LIST B.

Animal hides or products not specified in the general tariff.
Isinglass.
Wooden hoops for casks.
Planks and poles.
Hewn wood for ship-building.
Ordinary wood in girders, beams and boards.
Beams, joists and planks.
Ordinary sawn wood in boards or deals.
Saw-dust.
Cement and calcined gypsum (artificial Portland cement).
Synthetic nitrate of lime (Norgesalpeter), ammonia, and soda and other synthetic nitrogenous compounds.

Oxalic acid and commercial oxalates.
Nitrite (Azotite) of soda.
Paving stones, stones and rough earth employed in industry, art and building.
Ferro-manganese, ferro-silicium, ferro-tungsten, and other special cast metals not specified.
Aluminium and articles made of aluminium.
Fine steel mixed with tungsten, vanadium or other alloys.
Titanium white, silicon.
Carburet of Silicium.
Carburet of calcium.
Feldspath.
Explosives of all kinds.
Whale and fish guano and natural agricultural manures.
Chemical and machine-made wood-paste.
Un-refined cod-liver oil.
Other oils of animal origin, including unrefined whale-oil.
Refined cod-liver oil for medicinal use.
Other animal oils, including refined whale oil, odourless.
Salted or dried cod-fish including boned cod-fish, packed in wooden boxes or tins (klip-fish, stockfish).
Fish of unspecified kinds, salted, smoked or pickled
Cod's roes.
Preserved fish or other preserved foodstuffs.
Fish and herring powder, not used as fodder or food.
Condensed and preserved milk.
Solidified fat.
Machines not worked by steam, instruments etc., including pumps of all kinds.
Sailing or steam vessels.
Machines for the preserving industry.
Motors of all kinds.
Dynamos, electro-motors, ventilators coupled with electric motors, alternators, transformers, and magnets, starting machines, rheostats, and the separate component parts of these objects.
Electrogenic groups.
Interrupters, cut-outs, current controllers, lamp-standards, hanging lamps, ferrules for lamps, plugs and similar auxiliary material for electrical installations consisting of metal parts mounted on any insulating substance.
Telegraphic and telephonic instruments, frames for exchanges, component and detached parts.
Transmission belts of all kinds, tubes or other articles in leather or hide for machines.
Wood, sawn and prepared for unspecified constructions, including doors and windows.
Ordinary wood, sawn and prepared for planks.
Wood sawn and prepared for cases of all kinds.
Wooden cases.
Wooden pipes.
Wooden houses.
Iron nails and screws.
Polished nails for shoeing animals.
Hooks of all sorts.
Paste-board, card-paper and articles made of paste-board.
Writing paper, printing paper, wrapping paper, stained or printed paper and paper of unspecified kinds.
Unprepared paper of all kinds.
Matches.
Elevating and transporting machines of all kinds.
Sand-paper and emery-cloth.